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# CLASSICAL WEEKLY

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## COMING ATTRACTIONS

### SATURDAY, MAY 6

NEW JERSEY CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION  
Rutgers University

NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

Casa Italiana, Columbia University

Speaker: Professor Kurt von Fritz

Topic: The Origin and Growth of Greek Historiography

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

The Clouds of Aristophanes, in Greek

Participating: Professor L. A. Post, Haverford College; Professor L. R. Shero, Swarthmore College

CLASSICAL CLUB OF GREATER CLEVELAND

Mid Day Club, Cleveland 6:30 P.M.

Speaker: Professor Frank E. Adcock, King's College, Cambridge

Topic: The Character of Caesar's Writings

### SATURDAY, MAY 13

RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE, LYNCHBURG

The Trojan Women of Euripides, in Greek

Director: Professor Mabel K. Whiteside

### JUNE 8-9-6:30 P.M.

CEDAR CREST COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN

Antigone of Sophocles, in English

### JUNE 12-17

TEXAS LATIN INSTITUTE

University of Texas

Participating: Professor B. L. Ullman, University of Chicago; Mrs. Marian C. Butler, Waco Senior High School; Professors W. J. Battle, D. A. Penick, H. J. Leon, and V. I. Moore

## COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION IN GREEK

Examinations in Greek have been offered each year by the College Entrance Examination Board since its founding. In June of 1901, when the Board held its first program of examinations, eight different papers were offered in Greek—Grammar, Composition, Xenophon, Iliad I-III, Iliad VI-VIII, Herodotus, Advanced Composition, Sight Translation. Although fewer than a thousand candidates registered to take one or more of the forty-three papers offered by the Board in the various subjects that year, over seven hundred answer books (approximately ten per cent of all answer books) were written on the Greek papers. The College Entrance Examination Board grew rapidly from that beginning. Twenty years later over 18,000 candidates registered to take some of the 68 different papers it offered. The candidate wishing to be examined in Greek had eleven papers from which he could choose, according to his preparation and desires. Although a greater variety of papers in Greek has not been offered before or since, fewer candidates took examinations in Greek that year than at any previous time. Less than one per cent of the answer books were on Greek examinations. The decline of the numbers taking Greek was not a reflection of the total numbers taking other Board examinations, for the Board was growing. It was not until 1930 that the Board reached its peak enrollment, with more than 23,000 candidates registering. At that time its program of fifty-two examinations in eighteen subjects included three papers in Greek. Less than one half of one per cent of the answer books, however, were in Greek. The decrease in the number of different papers offered is of little significance. The tendency was already in evidence at that time for the board to offer fewer papers in the languages and to have each paper cover a larger area. The titles of the 1938 examinations, when contrasted with the titles of the earlier papers, exemplify this change: Two-year Greek (Attic Prose), Three-year

Greek (Attic Prose and Homer), Third-year Greek (Homer). The number of candidates taking Greek has continued to decrease; the number of candidates taking the June series of the Board's examinations, however, has also declined since 1930. In 1937, only 128 candidates took the Greek papers. Last year, 1938, there was a slight increase, 153 candidates registering for these papers. The total number of candidates taking one or more of the June series of examinations in 1938 was slightly over 14,000. However, the April series of tests, given for the second time in 1938, which does not include a paper in Greek, attracted over 4,500 candidates. Thus, the total number of candidates taking Board examinations is again on the increase.

In accordance with the action of the Board, the examinations in Greek to be offered in June of 1939 will include only two papers, Greek 2 (two-year Greek—Attic Prose and Composition) and Greek H (third-year Greek—Homer). In approving this reduction, the Board made a careful investigation to make sure that the change would not have an adverse influence on the teaching of Greek.

There is, of course, nothing unexpected in the decline in the number of candidates offering Greek for college admission. Anyone familiar with the trends of the curriculum in the secondary schools since the turn of the century is aware of the decreased emphasis on work in the classics. In spite of this decline, the College Entrance Examination Board still offers examinations in Greek for secondary school pupils, and candidates still take them.

Where were these 153 candidates prepared who took the examinations in Greek in 1938? Where do they expect to attend college? What quality of persons are they? Some of these questions are easily answered. The candidates were prepared in a total of thirty-three different secondary schools. The schools were chiefly private, but six public schools sent candidates. In fact, the largest number of candidates sent by any one school, fifty-one, came from a public school—the Boston Public Latin School (Boys). Only four other schools sent more than five candidates each (two sent 13 candidates each, one 8, and one 7), and these were all private schools. Fourteen schools sent one candidate each.

The candidates were largely boys (145). Almost half of the candidates (63) were preliminary; that is, they did not expect to enter college for another year when they took the examination.

The candidates named sixteen different colleges as their choice, but three institutions are attracting most of these students of Greek: Harvard (48), Yale (34), and Princeton (13). The girls chose Radcliffe (3) and Bryn Mawr (2). The other colleges were indicated by one or two candidates only.

Although these candidates took, on the average, 4.2

examinations each in June 1938, the other subjects they selected varied widely. Any study of the scores made on the other examinations, which might be used as an indication of the calibre of the students, is thereby rendered difficult. Of the eighty-three candidates who took Greek 2, fifty-eight were preliminary (largely secondary school juniors). The results on the other examinations taken by part of this group suggest that the group is above average in ability. The average on the English paper of the twenty-five who took that examination is almost exactly the average of the total group taking English. The fifty-one of these candidates who took Latin 3 had an average about one half of a standard deviation above the general average. The forty-five taking French 2 averaged almost nine tenths of a standard deviation above the average of that group. On the Beta section of the Mathematics Attainment Test, forty-four candidates averaged about half a standard deviation above the general average. Unfortunately only seventeen of the group of eighty-three who took Greek 2 also took the Scholastic Aptitude Test. Those seventeen averaged about one half of a standard deviation above the general average. Such evidence confirms the opinion expressed by the schools that the candidates who took the Greek 2 examination are a superior group. Evidence has not been gathered comparing these candidates with candidates from the same school studying advanced subjects, say advanced mathematics or Latin 4. There is little reason to feel, as is sometimes suggested, that by electing Greek, a candidate thereby demonstrates his intellectual prowess. Undoubtedly, however, candidates electing Greek in the secondary schools which today provide that opportunity are superior on the average.

The group of fifty-eight candidates who took Greek H made an even more distinguished record on their other examinations. In English, which fifty-three of them took, they averaged almost seven tenths of a standard deviation above the general average. The advanced Latin paper gave twenty-eight of them an opportunity to show even greater distinction, for they averaged almost one standard deviation better than the general group taking that examination. An equal superiority was shown by the thirty-six who took the Scholastic Aptitude Test. The distinction was maintained even in advanced mathematics and physics, although only ten and eleven respectively took these examinations.

It is costly for the Board to prepare papers in Greek and to read them for the small number of candidates concerned. Three examiners meet and prepare the papers. Modest honoraria are paid in addition to traveling expenses. The papers are printed and, like all Board examinations, administered under rigorously controlled conditions. Two readers come to New York City in June each year to read the papers at a cost of about one dollar per answer book. The candidates who

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took Greek examinations in 1938 also took, on the average, 3.2 other examinations, an appreciably larger examination program than that of the average candidate.

The Board in recent years has been devoting especial effort to improving its examination papers, the techniques used in evaluating the answers, and the means of reporting the results. The Board, being committed to no one school of thought in examination procedures, and being able to maintain a flexible system, is in an advantageous position to give unbiased consideration to desirable changes and to bring them into being. The procedures of the Board are, however, geared to large numbers of candidates. In the long run, it can ill afford to vary them for examinations which attract small numbers unless special circumstances warrant such action.

The long and honorable history of Greek as a secondary school subject and its place in the tradition of the humanities provide cause for such departure from the regular procedures of the Board as may be necessary. It might be argued that the Board has little reason to offer examinations in Greek at this time. The few candidates requesting the subject are in general superior students from superior schools, applying for admission to a very few universities. These institutions, the argument runs, might better accept the school's evaluation of these candidates in Greek, supplemented perhaps by the candidate's score on the Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test<sup>1</sup> or other examinations. The opponents of the continuation of these examinations will even point out that the Board will have difficulty in winning over to its new procedures the teachers of Greek who have long been on the defensive, and who are, understandably enough, suspicious of any change which smacks of "educational psychology." These arguments are not easily answered. And yet, for the College Board to drop the examinations in Greek might be taken as another step, however insignificant, toward making the study of Greek in the secondary schools less attractive.

The present papers in Greek require the translation from Greek into English of one or two passages and the answering of several questions concerning points in grammar taken from the passages. In addition, in Greek 2 and Greek 3 four English sentences are to be translated into Greek. A paper of this type, aimed at measuring elementary linguistic facility, presents no major problems in test construction not readily solvable. The present form of the paper, however, is somewhat at variance with the form of the other language papers

of the Board. More in the hope that the present papers can be extended in thoroughness and in efficiency than because they are unsatisfactory, the Consultant Examiner has recently suggested to the examiners that they consider the forms being used in the other language papers, particularly the recommendations of the recent Latin Commission concerning examination procedures, which may be as appropriate for Greek as for Latin.<sup>2</sup> The Greek papers are prepared more than a year in advance of the time they are to be given; therefore, any changes agreed upon at this time will not affect the papers before 1941 at the earliest.

The two readers who meet in New York City each June to evaluate the papers have been grading them on a so-called percentage scale, doubtless with the notion of a passing grade of 60 in mind. As a result, the grades group rather closely together. Newer procedures, which have some advantages, have gradually been introduced into the reading of the various examinations of the Board in other subjects. Last year Greek was the only subject in which the readers had not been asked to consider the advantages of the newer methods. In the normal course of events, the readers for Greek might expect to be asked to adjust their procedures this year, and if the methods are agreeable to them, a change in the reading will doubtless be effected in reading the paper for 1939.

The chief function of the examinations of the College Board is to differentiate the candidates on a valid basis and to do so with as small an error to the individual as is possible under the given conditions. The purpose of the examination thus becomes one of showing how different the candidates are one from another in their mastery of those things which the examiners in Greek feel are the chief ponderable results of the beginning study of the language. The application of a qualitative standard such as pass or fail is one which the colleges should make individually. But regardless of who makes it, it should be applied *after* the papers have been evaluated on some convenient point system, each point being awarded for some observable qualitative or quantitative unit of attainment.

At present all examinations of the Board are reported on what has been termed the "new scale." This scale has a predetermined mean or average and spread or standard deviation. The raw scores or grades actually assigned by the readers are converted to the new scale by a simple linear transformation comparable in a sense to changing temperature recordings from the Fahrenheit to the Centigrade scale. This system, which is ideal for large groups such as the Board usually deals with, has been adopted in an effort to get away from

<sup>1</sup> The Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board is a highly refined, experimentally developed, thoroughly modern test of what is coming to be known as the "verbal factor." The test has not been allowed to become fixed in form or content; it is being constantly checked and improved as a result of regular experimental work.

<sup>2</sup> Copies of the "Report of the Commission Appointed by the College Entrance Examination Board to Study Examinations in Latin" are available at ten cents each from the College Entrance Examination Board, 431 West 117th Street, New York, New York.

some of the evils and misinterpretations which have become attached to the old so-called percentage scale. The application of the rescaling techniques, however, becomes questionable as the number taking an examination becomes small. The feeling of some of the teachers of Greek in the secondary schools is that the old system of percentage grades should be reinstated by the Board for reporting the examination grades in Greek, thus making the grades for Greek different from those of any other Board examination. Only in this way, they quite erroneously feel, will the superior students who take Greek receive the high grades they almost always deserve. Methods are available, however, for adjusting the regular procedures of the Board to fit small and selected groups, and these procedures can be applied to the results of the examinations in Greek.

Proposed changes in the form of the future papers in Greek and in the grading of the resultant student responses will be studied carefully by the examiners and the readers. Without altering any procedures which it believes to be fundamentally sound, the Board can make such exceptions to its routine as may be necessitated by the small and select group taking Greek. In this way the Board hopes to furnish more significant and dependable individual scores to indicate achievement and attainment in the study of Greek in the secondary schools.

JOHN M. STALNAKER

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD

#### REVIEWS

**The Antigone of Sophocles.** An English Version by DUDLEY FITTS and ROBERT FITZGERALD. Pages 97. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York 1939 \$1.50

The authors of the well-known English version of Euripides' *Alcestis*, which appeared in 1936, have produced a rendering of the *Antigone* that contains several brilliant passages as well as some of distinctly inferior quality. Fitts and Fitzgerald reprint their credo for translation which they published originally in their commentary on the 1936 *Alcestis*. They express their desire to make the original "clear and credible in English" both as a poem and as a play. Hence they report that they have no fixed rules of translation, feeling that on occasions English equivalence may be achieved by a "literalness which extends to the texture and rhythm of the Greek phrasing," or at other times by a "more or less free paraphrase in order to achieve effects which the Greek conveyed in ways impossible to English." This procedure involves now the expansion of a word into a phrase, now the condensation of a phrase into a word. In defense of this practice, the translators assert, "We can say only that our purpose was to reach—and, if possible, to render precisely—the

emotional and sensible meaning in every speech in the play."

No one at all conversant with the very difficult problem of translating could take exception to this admirable statement of Fitts' and Fitzgerald's theory, and there can be no doubt that in certain places they have been exceptionally successful. Take for example their rendering of the opening of the *Parodos*,

Now the long blade of the sun, lying  
Level east to west, touches with glory  
Thebes of the Seven Gates. Open, unlied  
Eye of golden day! O marching light  
Across the eddy and rush of Dirce's stream,  
Striking the white shields of the enemy  
Thrown headlong backward from the  
blaze of morning.

(One might possibly urge that the juxtaposition of "headlong" and "backward" is unfortunate for *φρυγάδα πρόσδρομον*.) On the whole the choral passages are uniformly good, although the version of the great chorus on man (lines 332-375) occasionally leaves something to be desired, as when the authors translate *ἀνεμῶεν φρόνημα* by "thought as rapid as air." Notable among the other parts of the play where the translators have achieved distinction are Haemon's speech (page 47), the *kommos* (page 59ff.), and the scene between Creon and Teiresias (pages 69-73).

If the authors had held to their theory of expanding and compressing when necessary, one might expect their version to be approximately the same length as that of the original. But the fact that the English text comes to about a thousand and fifty lines as compared with the thirteen hundred and fifty of the Greek play may lead one justifiably to contend that much of value in the original has been condensed out of existence, and that the version can hardly lay claim—on the evidence of its length alone—"to reach the emotional and sensible meaning in every speech in the play." The omissions and condensations are scattered fairly evenly through the play. The only large omission is that of the disputed lines 904-920, for which the authors rightly claim the authority of most scholars. Some of the shorter omissions seem to impair dangerously the sense and tone of the original as when, for example, the authors do not render Creon's remark (line 525), *ἐμοῦ δὲ ζῶντος οὐκ ἄρξει γυνή*, or the two lines at the end of the messenger's speech to Eurydice (1242-1243). One would not be disposed to cavil if the omissions were fewer in number, but they have assumed too great proportions to be passed by unnoticed by a reviewer.

The translators have been unusually successful in their rhythmic effects but they have introduced certain infelicities of phrase and word which tend unfortunately to lower the tone of the whole. "I will not deceive you by suggesting that you are mistaken" can

hardly be an adequate rendering for Creon's speech (lines 935-936),

θαρσύνει οὐδὲν παραμυθούμαι  
μή οὐ τὰδε ταύτη κατακυροῦσθαι,

or one is tempted to wonder whether Creon's speech (line 573),

ἄγαν γε λυπεῖς καὶ σὺ καὶ τὸ σὸν λέχος,

is properly reproduced by "I've had enough of your pre-nuptial chatter of marriage," although this translation is, of course, affected by the fact that the authors have followed the manuscripts in assigning line 572 to Ismene. One or two more instances of lesser extent are worth mentioning. There is an unwelcome overtone, to say the least, when Teiresias is made to say, in the rendering for lines 988-990, that he is coming, "lockstep, two heads lit by the eyes of one." The same criticism might be leveled against, "You will find her sniffing in the house there," for Creon's reference to Ismene, lines 491-492,

ἔσω γὰρ εἶδον ἄρτίως

λυσσώσαν αὐτὴν οὐδ' ἐπήβολον φρενῶν

And finally, there seems to be a bad mixture of metaphor in the version of lines 715ff. where we read,

And the same thing happens in sailing:  
Make your sheets fast, never slacken,—and  
over you go,  
Head over heels and under: and there's your  
voyage.

Despite these various limitations, it may convincingly be argued that certain passages of this play, particularly the choral odes, have perhaps never been rendered better in English.

WHITNEY J. OATES

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

**I bolli laterizi e la storia edilizia romana.** By HERBERT BLOCH. III, pages 193-353. Reprinted from the *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale del Governatorato di Roma*, vol. LXVI (1938), Rome 1939

For my review of Volumes I and II of this work see CW 32.151-152. Volume III has now appeared, bringing to completion one of the most important recent works in the fields of Latin epigraphy and chronology of Roman buildings. The three parts of the study are not coterminous with the three installments in which it was printed; pages 193-316 are a continuation of Part II. Buildings ranging from Hadrian to Diocletian are examined with the following most important conclusions:

The recently excavated Casa del Mosaico della Caccia in Ostia can be dated within relatively narrow limits, from 125 to 130 A.D. (page 202). More important still, the great number of brick and tile stamps found here offer examples that enable Bloch definitely to resolve the problem of the praedia Quintanensia of M. Annii Verus (203-210).

The recently discovered Casa di Via S. Basilio is late Hadrianic (210).

The Portico on the western side of the Flavian Palace on the Palatine is an addition by Hadrian to Domitian's construction, necessitated by structural weakness, between 129 and 136 (218).

The great Baths on the Decumanus in Ostia together with the adjoining Quartiere dei Vigili furnish us the best example of an ancient piano regolatore. Clearing the site of earlier Claudian and Flavian structures between 130 and 139 Hadrian completely rebuilt the entire area. Later restorations can be assigned to Marcus Aurelius. Since the definite dating of the Baths involves the famous mosaic of Neptune and Amphitrite, it gives us an important fixed point in the chronology of Roman mosaics (250).

Stamps thus far found and observed in the recent *sistemazione* of the Temple of Venus and Rome merely confirm its late Hadrianic dating. The pavement of the cellae is, however, the work of Maxentius (253).

The few stamps thus far observed in the Tomb of Hadrian (Castel S. Angelo) permit no definite conclusions as to the year in which construction was begun. The base, at any rate, seems to have been under construction within the last decade of Hadrian's reign (256).

The Villa di Sette Bassi on the Via Tuscolana, first published by Ashby in 1907 and more recently by Lupu in 1937, with almost complete disregard for the testimony of brick stamps, is definitely assigned by Bloch to Antoninus Pius (268).

In addition to the Claudian and Hadrianic Baths in Ostia mentioned above are the Baths of the Tor Bovacciana, assigned by Bloch to the early part of the reign of Antoninus Pius; the great Baths near the Forum, toward the end of his reign, about 160, with restorations of the third, fourth, and fifth centuries; the Baths near the Porta Marina to about 210 with restorations of about 377 under Valens; the Baths of the Magazzini repubblicani in their present state to the second half of the third century (279).

The magnificent Magazzini recently excavated by Prince Torlonia near Porto, attributed by Lugli to Septimius Severus on stylistic grounds, are on the contrary to be assigned with absolute certainty to the first decade of Marcus Aurelius (280).

Likewise Antoninian seems to be the great hall of the Domus Cilonis incorporated into the church of S. Balbina on the Aventine (282).

The Baths of Caracalla can definitely be assigned to the period of his sole rule, from 212 to 217 (300). The great number of stamps here examined by Bloch have enabled him to establish on a sound basis the entire chronology of these for the Severan period, thus correcting the previous work of Dressel (302). As an example of the uncertainties inherent in the stylistic method of judgment Bloch cites the much discussed Amphitheatrum Castrense. It was first assigned on the purely subjective grounds of 'style' to Trajan by Van Deman in 1912, followed by Ashby; then by Rivoira in 1925 and Lugli in 1934 to Septimius Severus; Van Deman then changed her mind to Septimius. This variation of a full century in stylistic guesswork is unnecessary, according to Bloch, since the structural evidence of stamps shows the decade following the death of Caracalla as the widest limits within which this monument can be placed. Hence he supports its recent attribution by Colini to Elagabalus (303).

The Baths of Diocletian, definitely dated for us by its dedicatory inscription, offer a quantity of material that enables Bloch to establish definite groupings and thus lay the foundation for a more intensive study of this late period in Roman construction. Under Diocletian occurred a final reorganization of the brick and tile industry, which after Constantine suffered a decline (315).



In Part III (316-344) Bloch takes up in detail some of the specific problems associated with his work. He identifies the proprietor of the figlinae Brutianae, Naevianae and Narnienses with M. Rutilius Lupus, prefect of Egypt under Trajan, and according to a recently found inscription in Ostia praefectus annonae there, and attributes to him the introduction of consular dating in brick stamps (316-320). A decade or so later, in 123, everyone suddenly began using consular dating. Bloch makes out a good case for imperial intervention on the part of Hadrian compelling such usage and incidentally causing a superproduction that overstocked the potteries for years (320-327). The appearance of the names of consules suffecti rather than those of consules ordinarii is explained by the seasonal nature of brick-making, then as now in Italy largely from May to September; and the productive capacity of ancient potteries is proved by inscriptions of Italy and Roman Germany with an interesting comparison with present-day hand-methods in Italy (327-334). The development of the brick and tile industry is outlined from the first to the fourth centuries and its importance for the economic and social history of the empire is stressed (334-340). Finally Bloch sums up with remarks as to methods of work, the weakness of method inherent in Van Deman's 'stylistic' criteria, and the necessity for further intensive work in this hitherto neglected field (340-344). He envisages a complete reediting of Dressel's CIL XV, necessitated by his own researches and advances.

Several pages of addenda (345-347), a chronological table of monuments treated (348-350) and an index (351-353) bring to a conclusion this remarkable work.

RAYMOND T. OHL

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

**La filosofia di Plotino, I.** Il problema della materia e del mondo sensibile. By CLETO CARBONARA. Pages 139. Perrella, Rome 1938 15 L.

In Emile Meyerson's *De l'explication dans les sciences* (130) one finds, in an illuminating discussion of the opposition to the opinions of Galileo, the following statement:

L'expérience, n'intervenant tout au plus que pour vérifier des déductions résultant de principes qui apparaissent incontestables, était donc une superfétation, c'est-à-dire, au fond, inutile, les vrais progrès devant venir surtout des progrès de la déduction.

The forthright rationalism which Meyerson thus attributes to the Aristotelians of the 16th and 17th centuries was, in fact, a presupposition of all ancient physics. It is assuredly the broad background against which Plotinus' teaching about the world of sense

should be examined. Such rationalism is to the modern mind inherently suspect, and it is perhaps for this reason that modern discussions of Plotinus' teaching tend to present his "physics" as adventitious rather than integral and, indeed, basic to his system. It is the merit of Carbonara to have rightly valued this part of Plotinus' doctrine and to have apprehended its importance for an understanding of Plotinus' philosophy as a whole.

The first volume of this projected work is divided into an Introduction and two parts. In the Introduction the author defends the *metodo "ascendente"* which he has chosen to follow. In the first part of the monograph the incorporeality of matter for Plotinus is established; the doctrine of the existence of intelligible matter, matter as a receptacle, the impassibility of matter, matter as potency, matter and the problem of evil, and related topics are examined. The second part deals principally with Plotinus' teaching about the nature of body, the categories, the world order, and the status of science. Though Carbonara takes issue with other interpreters, controversy is happily subordinated to a faithful and sympathetic exposition of Plotinus' teaching. The author's good judgment has spared the reader false analogies and imperfect parallels with modern philosophic doctrine. There is no tendency to overvalue as a principle of historical explanation the pointing out of sources for doctrine and terminology.

In the second part of the work some topics are treated more briefly than they deserve, perhaps with the expectation of reverting to them in subsequent volumes. The bibliography, though in details careless, should prove highly useful in view of the large number of Italian publications listed. Carbonara (62) writes of Plotinus' attitude toward the Stoic doctrine of physical mixture (i.e. *κράσις δι' ὅλων*): "Plotino in generale sembra trovarsi d'accordo con gli Stoici" (he is, of course, following an evasive interpretation of Brehier's —Plotin, *Ennéades* II, 90). Elsewhere (123) a conception of the "corporeal" is presented which assigns to every *αἰσθητὸν μέγεθος* and *ὄγκος* an *ἴδιος τόπος*: "... le grandezze sensibili e le masse materiali, di cui ciascuna occupa un luogo proprio ...". In the same context Plotinus writes (IV ii, 1): *ἐν γὰρ τῷ συνεχεῖ τὸ σῶμα ἐν, ἕκαστον δὲ τῶν μερῶν, ἄλλο, τὸ δ' ἄλλο, καὶ ἀλλαχοῦ οὐδ' ὡς ποιότης μία*. Such statements can be reconciled only very artificially with the conception of "total transfusion." Yet to both Brehier and Carbonara Plotinus' attitude toward this Stoic doctrine and its Peripatetic analogue appears a matter of both-and rather than either-or. The fact illustrates perhaps not so much the obscurity of *Ennéades* II, viii as the difficulty which the modern mind often experiences in taking ancient physics seriously instead of treating its doctrines as intellectual *curiosa*.

For one who wishes to undertake the study of the *Ennéades* and the philosophical system which they con-



tain, this work of Carbonara's will prove an extremely valuable guide. It is, in fact, a satisfying and admirable study of an exceptionally difficult part of ancient philosophy.

J. R. MATTINGLY

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**A Short History of the Ancient World.** By CHARLES EDWARD SMITH and PAUL GRADY MOORHEAD. Pages xvii, 653, 1 + 10 plates, 7 maps and collateral reading lists. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York 1939 \$3.75

There is no end to the modern pedestrian workman-like making of ancient histories, most of them based on secondary sources, with no real fundamental and detailed knowledge of the recent results of epigraphical, archaeological, numismatic, and historical researches. In the last four years we have had J. H. Breasted, *Ancient Times* (New York 1935); H. E. Barnes, *A History of Western Civilization* (New York 1935); T. R. Glover, *The Ancient World* (New York 1935); L. Thorndike, *A Short History of Civilization* (New York 1936); W. E. Caldwell, *The Civilization of the Ancient World* (New York 1937); A. A. Trever, *A History of Ancient Civilization* (2 vols., New York 1936 and 1939);<sup>1</sup> Eva Sanford's hackneyed, unreliable, old-fashioned, and impractical *The Mediterranean World in Ancient Times* (New York 1938);<sup>2</sup> B. Farrington, *The Civilization of Greece and Rome* (London 1938); J. M. Todd, *The Ancient World* (London 1938); J. T. Shotwell, *The History of History* (vol. I, New York 1939); A. Robinson's revision of Botsford, *Hellenic History* (just published, with several up-to-date plates, Macmillan, New York 1939), and several others. The volume under review is no exception to the above statement. Even Chapter VIII on the Ancient Aegean World gives no good account of the chronology or history of Early, Middle, and Late Minoan and Helladic Periods such as is attempted in Robinson's *Short History of Greece* (Huxley Br. Publishers, New York 1936). Reference is made (98) to an article of Vellay on "Where was Troy" and not to his book. There is no mention of Blegen's excavations at Troy and the sixth stratum is given as identified with Troy. Even the first was Troy and Troy VIIa was the Homeric city. Cnossus was overthrown by an earthquake, and there is no mention of Marinatos' theory of a tidal wave. The few illustrations are out-of-date. The frontispiece shows the Parthenon and the Propylaea, the view facing 284 the Erechtheum as they were many years ago before the replacement of columns and upper sections. Even the word Erechtheum is printed

Erechtheum (xvii, on the caption of the illustration [284], and in the index).

A few minor mistakes occur. The Vaphio cups (100) do not depict the training of bulls for the amphitheatre. The Minoans did not even have an amphitheatre. The first immigration into Greece was not about 1500 (104). There was an important one about 2000 B.C. Many believe that Homer composed the *Iliad* before 850 B.C. (107). Chalcedon was founded before Byzantium; and Sinope, not Miletus, founded Trapezus (113). Chalcis did not take control of the three promontories of Chalcidice (113). It would be well to give the approximate dates of founding of the Greek colonies and more details. Acragas and Agrigento are mentioned as separate colonies (114). Sappho was born not about the middle of the seventh century B.C. (148), at Eresus, not Eressus (148). She did not die at Syracuse. Single poems have been found (149). Catullus' *Carmen* 51 is more than a translation of Sappho. The stylobate does not rest on the topmost of three steps but *is* the topmost step (153). The order called Ionic is Attic-Ionic (154). There is nothing about Xenophanes, the first one to use the word philosopher or about Theognis, the first to have a persecution complex, both important for history; and yet this book emphasizes literature.

Read "fiasco" for "fisaco" (184); for "statues of Hermes" read "Herms" (192); for "decharchies" read "decarchies" 201 [bis] and index); for "Chalcidean" read "Chalcidian" (214); for "Nichomachus" read "Nicomachus" (239). Swinburne did not call Greek tragedy but only Aeschylus' *Oresteia* "the greatest spiritual work of man" (244). There is no evidence for a platform for actors in the Greek theatre (248). Not all Greek theatres have the plan of that at Epidaurus (249). It is misleading (250) to speak of "a trap door in the stage." For "Clover" read "Glover" (267). Diodorus and Siculus are not different writers (271). There are only three, not nine, Philipps of Demosthenes (277). Three are "Olynthiacs" and Demosthenes was not entirely lacking in "a sense of humor" (278). For "Pausanius" read "Pausanias" (287); for "Apollodorus" read "Polygnotus" (291); for "Zenoians" read "Zenonians" (217); for "Arretium" read "Arretium" (486); for "Brundisium" read "Brundisium" (489). Neither in the Monumentum Ancyranum (mentioned with no explanation of its meaning for the elementary student) nor in other copies of the *Res Gestae* (such as the Monumentum Antiochenum, etc.) did Augustus "boast that he had transformed Rome from a city of brick to one of marble" (510). Suetonius (Aug. 28) is the source and Cassius Dio's word, γῆλιη, shows that Suetonius' *latericiam* means "sun-dried brick." The first use of the Composite capital in Rome is in the arch of Titus, not in "the years immediately following the Augustan Age" (513). There should be more in the book about

<sup>1</sup>Cf. CW 32 (1938) 207-208.

<sup>2</sup>Cf. CW 32 (1938) 56-57.

Augustus. There is nothing about the Ara Pacis or the temple and square and statue of Augustus at Pisidian Antioch. The Christians in the time of Nero were slain in the Circus Maximus not in the arena of the Colosseum (532). For "Huelson" read "Huelsen" (571); for "McCurdy" read "MacCurdy" (615). The bibliography for Chapters XI-XII is omitted (619). For "Dickens" read "Dickins" (622). M. Cary's excellent *History of Rome* (London 1935) at least should be added to the bibliography (624); also Van Buren's *Ancient Rome as Revealed by Recent Discoveries* (London 1936) and the four volumes of *An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome* edited by Tenney Frank (Baltimore 1933, 1936, 1937, and 1938).

Despite these and other trivial errors the volume will prove to be a useful basic textbook for college courses in ancient history because of its emphasis on literature and culture, but there is not enough of history, not enough, for example, about the great battles of Thermopylae, Salamis, Pylos, Syracuse, etc. However, it will rank high among the single-volume ancient histories and we hope there will be such a demand that a second edition will soon be needed. It should be in every classical library.

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**The Origins of Latin Love-Elegy.** By ARCHIBALD A. DAY. Pages 148. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1938 7s. 6d.

The origin of the Latin amatory elegy has been a hotly debated question. Many scholars, following Leo, have felt necessary the assumption of a Greek subjective elegy to explain the origin of Latin elegy. In this volume Dr. Day weighs first the evidence for this Alexandrian love elegy; then he discusses other types of literature in which the origins of Latin elegy may be sought. He has an appendix on Vergil and Meleager (111-112) and an appendix on the relation of epigram to Horace, Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid (113-137). Finally there is a summary (138-140) and an excellent bibliography (141-146).

Taking up the hypothesis, held by Leo and Wilamowitz, of a lost Alexandrian subjective love elegy, Dr. Day examines the remains of Mimnermus, Antimachus, Philetas, Hermesianax, Alexander Aetolus, Phanocles, and Callimachus. He fails to find evidence to "confirm to any great degree" the hypothesis which would make Latin amatory elegy dependent upon Alexandrian elegiac writers. Although Dr. Day may seem to discount evidence for the hypothesis of subjective Alexandrian elegy, he makes a good case against it.

Dr. Day takes up in the remaining chapters various sources which have contributed to Latin elegy. Rhetoric

he approaches first by way of a consideration of the erotic epistolographers. The same passages in Propertius which Gollnisch has used to reconstruct a lost Alexandrian elegy, by comparing Propertius and the epistolographers or Propertius and late Greek epigram, may be explained by referring them to a common source in extant Greek literature. Dr. Day also makes here the important point, certainly obvious but often overlooked, that one must be careful about theories of literary influence, for certain themes springing from human experience may reappear independently.

In a chapter on Rhetoric we are reminded of the great importance of rhetorical studies in Roman education. Latin poetry owes "various themes and methods of expression to the formal rhetoric of the schools" (75). The noble *Consolatio* of the Cornelia elegy in Propertius finds its parallels in the conventional "Consolations" of rhetoric.

The introduction of pastoral elements into a definitely subjective type of erotic elegy is an important innovation. According to Skutsch's ingenious interpretation of Vergil's tenth Eclogue, Cornelius Gallus first so combined pastoral and erotic elements. The explanation which Dr. Day prefers is that these elements in elegy come, in part at least, from Vergil. Dr. Day cites many parallels between Vergil and Tibullus to show the influence of Vergil upon his contemporary.

The question of the indebtedness of Latin elegy to Greek New Comedy is approached from several angles. One approach is to find the development in Latin elegy of many themes used earlier in the Greek New Comedy. An example is the τέχνη ἐρωτική, developed fully in elegy but found in its elements in comedy.

In taking up the relation of epigram to elegy, Dr. Day follows Wheeler's treatment in showing, in the poems of Catullus, epigram expanding into elegy.

The conclusion of these studies is that the eclecticism of the Latin elegists forbids us to single out any one source for their amatory elegies. That they were directly indebted to a lost Hellenistic subjective love elegy cannot be established. We find in the erotic elegies traces of rhetoric, of "Hellenistic epigram, of the pastoral, of new comedy, of the learned elegy of the Alexandrians and, not least, of life itself" (138). Dr. Day concludes, however, that a full solution of the problem of elegy awaits the discovery of Hellenistic poetry on a scale that is not probable.

While some readers will feel that evidence for Hellenistic subjective elegy is too easily dismissed, the book is a valuable contribution to the study of elegy. It is a most useful survey of the background of Latin elegy and deserves the attention of anyone interested in Latin amatory poetry.

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ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

LINGUISTICS. GRAMMAR. METRICS

HOENIGSWALD, ENRICO. *Problemi di linguistica umbra*. (A propos the *Tabulae Iguvinae* edited by Jacobo Devoto, Rome 1937). I. General problems: (a). State of Umbrian Philology; (b) chronology of the *tabulae*; (c) the etymological method. II. Concerning the ritualistic terminology: (a) the sacrifice; (b) the concept of *sanctus*; (c) Umbrian *sakri-*, *sacro-*, etc.; (d) Oscan *sakri-* and Latin *sacres*; (e) conclusion. III. Onomastica iguvina.

RFIC 16 (1938) 274-294 (Latimer)

KROLL, W. ΣHTANIOS et ΣITANIOS. A note to Liddell and Scott.

AJPh 60 (1939) 105-107 (De Lacy)

PERRY, B. E. *Some Addenda to Liddell and Scott*. Words from a hitherto unknown MS of the Life of Aesop, from the Physiologus, and from Georgides' Gnomologion.

AJPh 60 (1939) 29-40 (De Lacy)

LITERARY HISTORY. CRITICISM

FRIES, CARL. *Platon bei Schiller*. Compares Schiller's parabolic poem, Pegasus in Joche, with Plato, Phaedr. 246A ff.

PhW 58 (1938) 1391-1392 (Plumpe)

GIUSTI, ANTONIO. *De Petrarcae quodam loco*. A passage in a poem by Petrarch, 7. ll., based on an unknown Latin author's version of Anth. Pal. X 112; or it may be indebted to Cic. Tusc. V 78. The French writer, J. du Bellay (16th cent.), in turn borrowed from Petrarch.

PhW 58 (1938) 1246-1248 (Plumpe)

PHILOSOPHY. RELIGION

DE LACY, P. H. *The Epicurean Analysis of Language*. Discusses the Epicurean view of the relation of philosophy to literature.

AJPh 60 (1939) 85-92 (De Lacy)

NAWRATIL, KARL. *Zu Platons Apologie und Ideenlehre*. Suggestions to explain psychologically the inception of Plato's doctrine of ideas.

PhW 58 (1938) 1215-1216 (Plumpe)

NOCK, A. D. *A Feature of Roman Religion*. The legalistic nature of Roman religion, rooted in the Roman principle of authority, is contrasted with Greek usage. Authority in religious matters was in Greece based on tradition or oracles; in Rome it was vested in the civil authorities, who "claimed that their decisions were valid in heaven as on earth." *Profanum esto* expresses an attitude which is typically and enduringly Roman.

PHILIPPSON, ROBERT. *Diogene di Enoanda e Aristotele*. The statement by Diogenes of Oenoanda (Fr.4.1,13), attributing a radical scepticism to Aristotle and the Peripatetics, has puzzled most commentators. Some explain it by surmising that Diogenes confused Aristotle with Heraclitus or Arcesilaus, or with other sceptics. A more probable suggestion is, that Favorinus, who was both a sceptic and an Aristotelian, attributed scepticism to his Master, and in this way the idea was passed along to Diogenes.

RFIC 16 (1938) 235-252 (Latimer)

TARN, W. W. *Alexander, Cynics and Stoics*. The author defends and develops further his view that Theophrastus and the Stoics derived their ideals of human brotherhood from Alexander. He replies to the criticisms of M. H. Fisch.

AJPh 60 (1939) 41-70 (De Lacy)

EPIGRAPHY, PAPYROLOGY

ACCAME, SILVIO. *Il Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus*. By a comparison of this decree of 186 B.C. (CIL I<sup>2</sup> 2.581; Bruns-Gradenwitz<sup>7</sup> 36) with the S. C. de Thibacis of 170, the S. C. de philosophis et rhetoribus of 161 (Bruns 38), the S. C. de Tiburtibus of 159 (Bruns 39), and with Livy xxxix *passim*, the author concludes that this particular inscription is nothing but a transcribed bronze copy of the letter written by the two consuls, Sp. Postumius Albinus and Q. Marcius Philippus, to the magistrate in Agro Teurano. The linguistic differences between the first and second parts of the inscription do not invalidate this conclusion.

RFIC 16 (1938) 225-234 (Latimer)

GUARDUCCI, MARGHERITA. *Intorno alle vicende e all'età della grande iscrizione di Gortina*. Ernst Kirsten, Die Insel Kreta im funften und vierten Jahrhundert, Würzburg 1936, is mistaken in stating that the building in which was found the great inscription of Gortina could not have been covered. He made this mistake because he assumed that the inscription was found in its original place. Evidence found earlier by Pernier does not support this conclusion. Kirsten dates the Great Inscription c. 450 B.C. A more probable date is shortly after 410.

RFIC 16 (1938) 264-271 (Latimer)

ROSTAGNI, A. *Qualche osservazione sopra un papiro estetico-letterario attribuito ad Aristotele*.

RFIC 16 (1938) 295-297

SCHWEIGERT, EUGENE. *Epigraphic Notes*. 1. A reconstruction of IG II<sup>2</sup> 155, which is shown to be a duplicate of IG II<sup>2</sup> 44. 2. A revised reading of IG II<sup>2</sup> 523.

Hesperia 7 (1938) 626-627 (Durham)

ART. ARCHAEOLOGY

CUMONT, FRANZ. *Variété: Les "Cavaliers danubiens"*. These tablets are probably talismans and are not to be associated with any one religious sect.

RA 12 (1938) 67-70 (Hulley)

ELIA, OLGA. *New Classification of Ancient Mural Paintings at the National Museum of Naples*. The paintings have recently been restored and rearranged according to types to facilitate study.

Vergilius 1 (1938) 38-39 (McCracken)

DEL MEDICO, H. E. *Les mosaïques du narthex de Sainte-Sophie*. The author, noting similarity of the symbolism observed in allegorical representations of divine wisdom, chiefly in Russian iconography, interprets the mosaics of St. Sophia as portraying Emperor Leo VI, known as the Wise, in the presence of Christ, St. Mary, Gabriel, who symbolize the attributes of divine wisdom, Faith, Love, Hope. It is also suggested that the invocation "Christ, Mary, Gabriel" may have been synonymous with Faith, Love, Hope, and that the initials X M Γ may be read as Christ, Mary, Gabriel, likewise in the sense of Faith, Love, Hope.

RA 12 (1938) 49-66 (Hulley)

DE SANTERRE, H. GALLET. *La classification des sarcophages de Clazomènes*. Rejects the chronology assigned to groups by Kjellberg and Miss Price—viz., Class C: rectangular sarcophagi, archaic; Class B: trapezoidal, intermediate; Class A: rectangular, late. On grounds of form, style, and subjects of decoration, he suggests that classes C and A form one group chronologically, which may be divided into two sub-groups in respect to quality of workmanship. The rectangular form is in itself later than the trapezoidal.

RA 12 (1938) 17-43 (Hulley)



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Those who have not written for CLASSICAL WEEKLY and who wish to submit sample reviews are urged to choose books from this list.

## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY: ORIENTAL

FRANKFORT, H. Cylinder Seals. A documentary essay on the art and religion of the ancient Near East. Pages 319, 47 plates. Macmillan, New York 1939 \$14

JEQUIET, GUSTAVE. Le monument funéraire de Pépi II. Volume II: Le Temple. Pages 76, 109 plates. Leroux, Paris 1939 700 fr.

LOUD, GORDON, and CHARLES B. ALTMAN. Khorsabad. Part 2: The Citadel and the Town. Pages 136, ill. University of Chicago, Chicago 1939 (Oriental Institute Publications, 40) \$30

NAGEL, G. La céramique du Nouvel Empire à Deir el Medineh. Documents de fouilles IFAOC, Volume X. Pages xv, 222, 188 figures, 18 plates. Maisonneuve, Paris 1939 175 fr.

OPPENHEIM, BARON MAX VON. Tell Halaf. Pages 384, 85 figures, 6 maps and plans. Payot, Paris 1939 75 fr.

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PETRIE, FLINDERS. The Making of Egypt. Pages 203, 82 plates. Sheldon, London 1939 12s. 6d.

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## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY: CLASSICAL

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